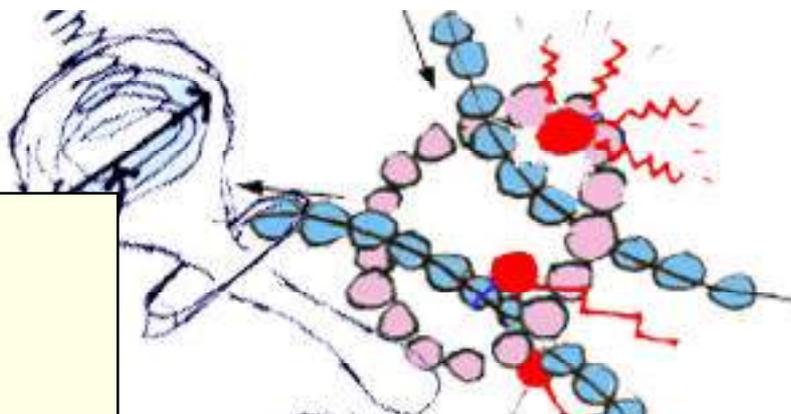


ENERGY AND HEAT

In this section we will be looking at the affects of high energy on the atom, on its bonding and the part this plays in producing high energy particles. For energy we can read heat.

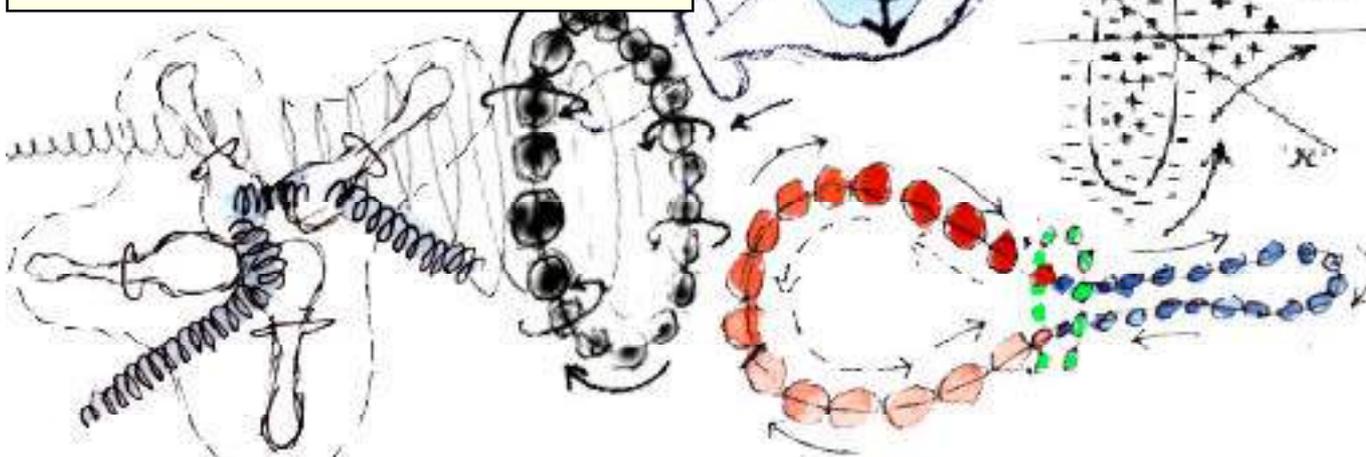
The atom, as we have been looking at it, has been considered as a simple core with a shell surrounding it. Although the structure of the atom is in fact complex it is convenient to think of it in these terms, here we will take a slightly deeper look at the atom as there are slightly more advanced properties that affect its ambience.



SUPPLEMENTARY B

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

- Introduction.
- 1 Movement of Energy
- 2 Energy Ring Vortex
- 3 Transference of Energy to Atoms
- 4 Energy Storage in Atoms
- 5 Energy Altering Atoms Properties



INTRODUCTION

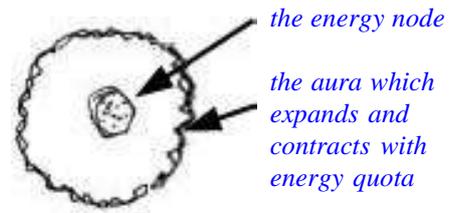
These papers are about Sub Molecular Interface Bonding, which is an explanation of the mechanics of atomic formation, structure and linking. It looks at how sub atomic particles form into atoms, how simple atoms form large atoms and the way atoms bond together into molecules, the foundations of matter.

The papers have been split into sections or books primarily to keep the file sizes down to an acceptable level so people with slow internet access can easily download the files. It also means you can download just the parts you want. See **“Introduction and Full Project Index”** for full information.

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ENERGY AND HEAT

In the first part of this project we saw in Book-2 how energy nodes that make up the vast majority of space known as Dark matter and Dark energy, are able to take and receive energy Aid from each other. They do this by expanding and contracting their energy boundary which we call its energy aura. This aura corresponds with the amount of positive energy the node within its aura contains.



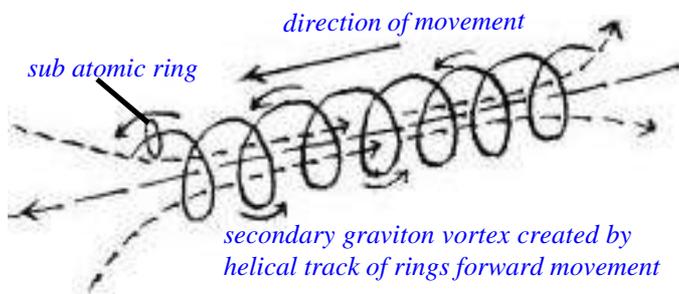
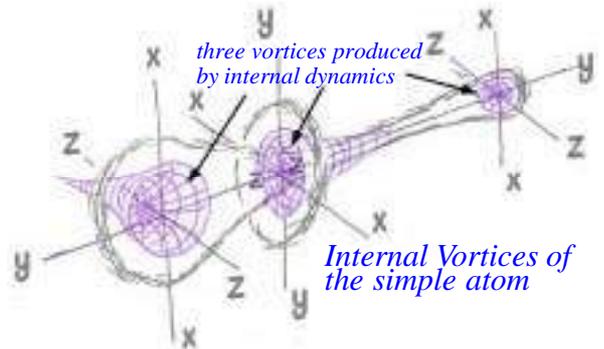
MOVEMENT OF ENERGY

In this section we are going to look in more detail on how this energy is passes between the subatomic world and the three dimension world. We look at the affects this has on the atomic structures of large atoms and the way this changes atomic interactions.

Heat is a tipping effect of an atomic structure when it reaches an upper absorption limit of energy storage, where it has to expel this energy or break down and be destroyed. Heat is effect of this energy being pushed out of the atomic body into nearby atomic structures with a lower energy quotient.

So how does energy move around, in Book 2 we saw how the primary energy nodes took and gave energy to each other by dynamic contact. When we got to strings, rings and atoms we saw how these semi-stable elements bonded to form a closed stable units. These units however are still reliant on the exchange on external energy to maintain an internal balance and interaction with each other.

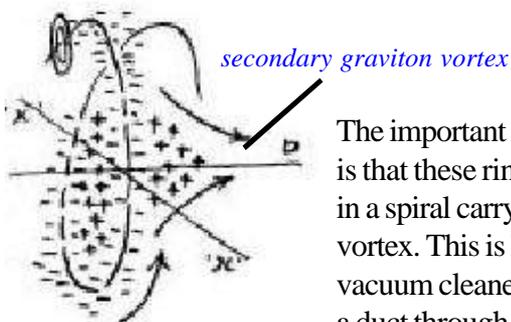
We will look here at primary atom. The atom is made up two rings of primary energy nodes linked together one large and one small. It has three vortices rotating with the speed of the atoms dynamic, a spin around its Y axes and a dynamic procession producing a spherical shell like field around the core. To absorb energy at atom has to take energy from surrounding atomic structures and keep it stored within the energy nodes which already form the atom.



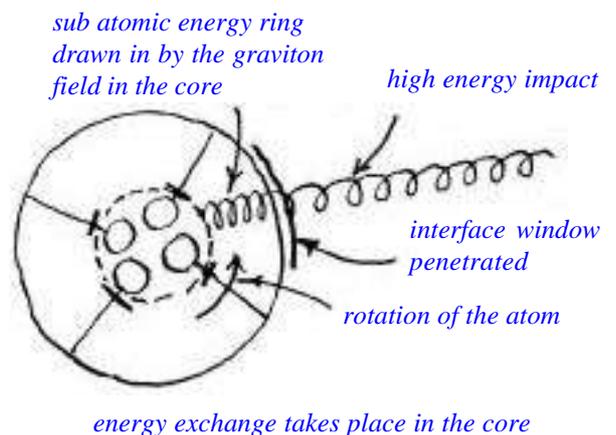
the vortex value is determined by the speed and amplitude of the sub atomic ring.

ENERGY RING VORTEX

Whizzing around the atom, in fact every atom in the universe is one or all of four things, Energy nodes, energy strings, energy rings and atoms. The nodes and sings if they are of lower energy than the atom can easily be repelled by the sweep of the negation shell. The exception hawever are the energy rings where this can find a window into the atom through the shell as seen in detail in Book 5.

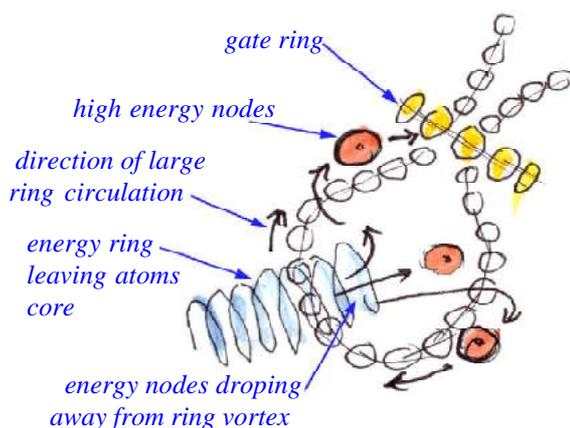


The important thing about this is that these rings is that travel in a spiral carrying with them a vortex. This is like a small vacuum cleaner which provides a duct through which energy nodes can pass albeit in one direction.



TRANSFERENCE OF ENERGY TO ATOMS

The energy ring moves around the core before being rejected, as it moves from core to core in large atoms it is always producing this tubular vortex in its wake. The forward moving face of which is a low pressure zone attracts energy nodes as they see it as negative energy. The node gets dragged into the vortex, which is moving forward dragging the node with it. The node however is also being pushed down the vortex so it is always moving slower than the energy vortex of the ring. Eventually the ring vortex narrows and loses its strength and the node simply drifts away out of the narrowing weak vortex.



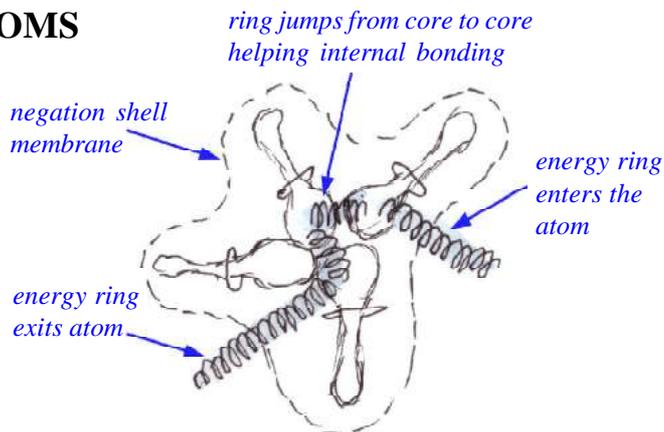
The nodes are pulled toward the large rings vortex but as they are beginning to slow down they get pulled along by the rotation of the large ring and start moving around the large vortex. By doing this they eventually slam into the side of the gate ring. Trapped between two forces they have to give up most of their energy to the atoms main energy ring. The nodes get weak and fall into the large vortex from where they are ejected from the atom. In this way the atoms gains energy.

A similar thing happens if the atom needs to lose energy, the nodes dragged into the atom again and are carried around in the wake of the large rings rotation and slams it into the gate ring. This is the point where a high energy atom is forcing the excess energy back down its own circumference in the reverse direction to its rotation because it cannot push the excess high energy, with a larger aura through the opening of the gate ring. The reverse flow of energy forces energy into any trapped nodes taken into the core. These now high energy nodes do not fall into the large rings vortex but follow any energy rings vortex path as they exit the atoms negation shell.

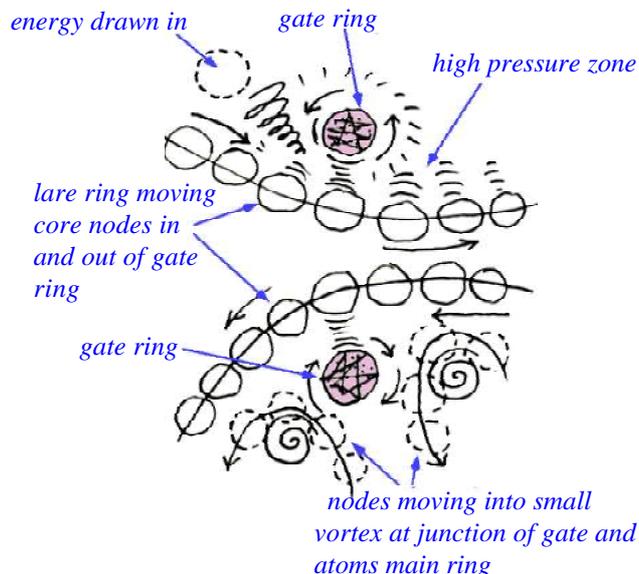
So this is how atoms take on energy and lose energy but how does this effect the atom for this extra energy is something over and above the atoms normal stable state. This energy exchange has different effects on different atoms but the broad effects are similar.

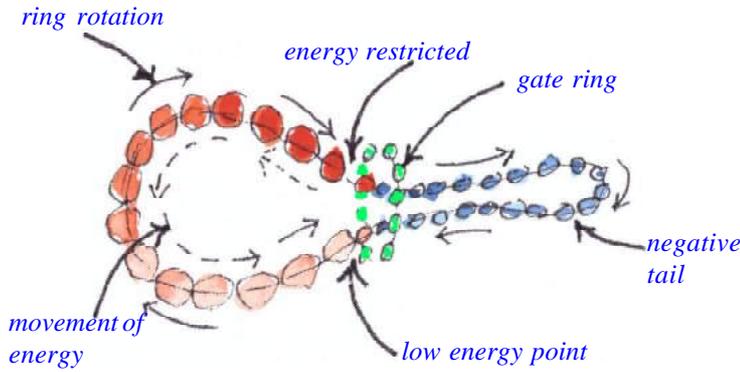
When we look at changes the simplest example say that of water we see an example of the change energy can make to an element. Water can be solid, as ice when its energy level is very low, liquid when its energy levels are in its mid range and gaseous when it is very hot, high in energy.

But why does energy have this effect. To see this we must look at the atoms structure and think about the way it stores excess energy in the large energy ring.



When an energy ring thus penetrates the outer negative shell of an atom it is carrying with it one or more energy nodes depending on its amplitude. The energy ring moving faster reacts with the atoms core and moves on leaving a few bewildered energy nodes who are unable to follow because they are travelling backward. Before they can adjust they are dragged into the dynamic rotations of the atoms two energy rings.

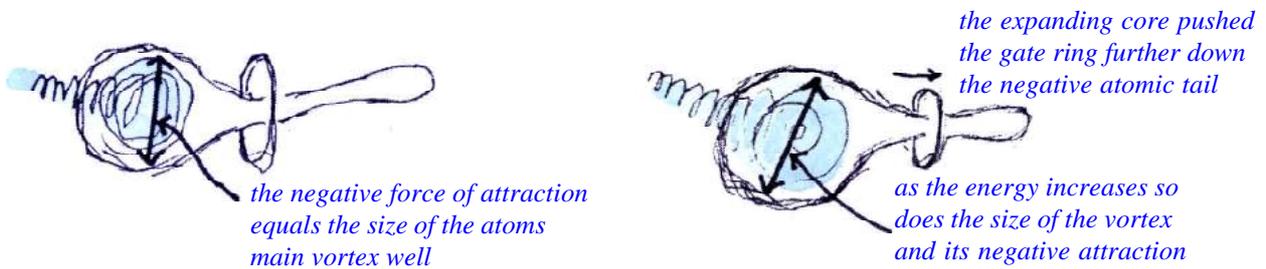




ENERGY STORAGE IN ATOMS

When an energy node passes energy onto a the large ring of an atom the amount of energy passed is quickly distributed around the nodes of the ring so as to keep the string in balance. However the nodes forming the core of the atom, which accept the energy, cannot pass the enlarged aura of this energy through the aperture of the gate ring, for the gate ring would rupture.

So when the rotating side of the large ring enters the gate ring, the excess energy, which enlarges the aura of the nodes, is passed back in a reverse flow. This moves around the string of the large ring until it reaches the other side of the gate ring This is the point where it returns from the negation end or tail end of large ring. As the ring gains more energy it needs more room to store the energy, so pulls back more nodes into the core from the tail end of the ring. In this way the core gets larger and the gate ring gets pushed further down the tail of the large ring.



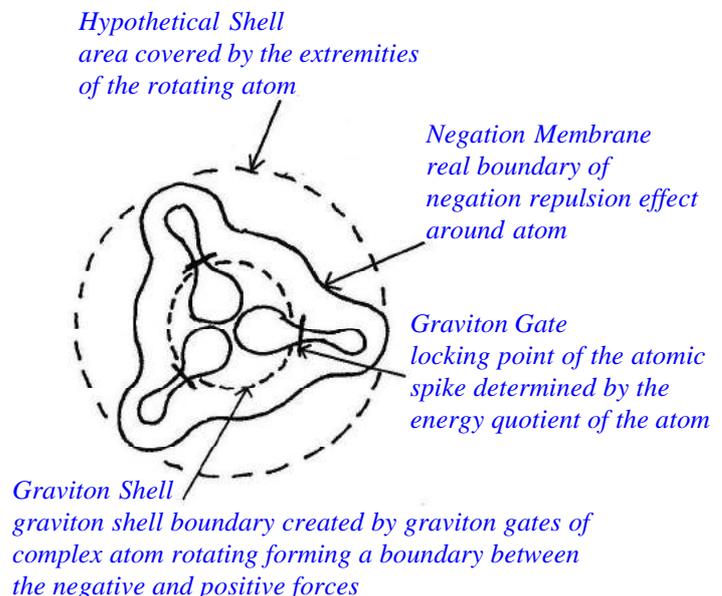
We have seen that the atom has a core where energy is stored or given out, it also has what we have been calling the hypothetical shell which is the negation perimeter effect. The shell is where the negative effect of the negation ends of the core atoms start repelling similar negation fields of other atoms. This billiard ball model of the atom is however is crude as the true fields of the atom are not so simple.

If we follow a trace of the negative field around an atom we would see that the negation field follows not a ball shape but an outline of the negation spikes. The field goes up and down giving a lumpy feel to the surface. This is the **negation membrane**.

This negation membrane is moving and flowing with the atoms movement. The atom is not like a billiard ball it is more like a polythene bag felled with water, a squiggly soft shape ever changing shape and wobbling around as it jostles with the movement of the core and pressure from neighboring atoms. It is the negation membrane that give the atom varying properties in direct proportion to its energy signature.

We must still remember, all the time while we have this new model of the atom in our mind, these properties of membranes, core shells and negation shells, these are all only effect boundaries not physical elements.

Heat is the term we give to a body that is giving off energy, usually in the high end of the gravimetric spectrum. Heat is simply absorbed energy, we perceive a thing to be hot when it is trying to loose heat to something cooler, but for heat read energy. The heat being carried away from an object is being done so by energy nodes pushed higher up the gravimetric scale by the excess energy within the excited (hot) atom.

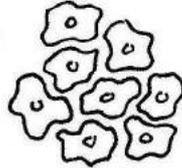
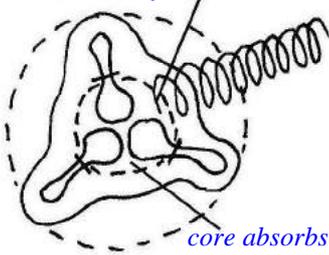


ENERGY ALTERING ATOMS PROPERTIES

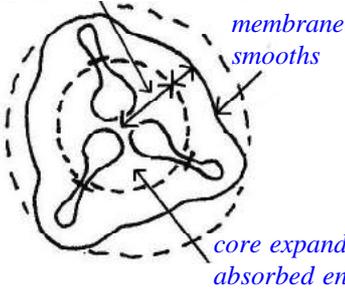
SOLID STATE

Although the atom is rotating the lumpy megaton membrane gives the atom a mechanical lock by graviton friction producing a solid mass

High energy ring enters the core of the atom

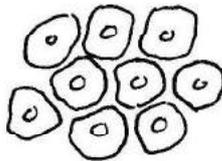


Ratio of core to negation membrane increases



PLASTIC STATE

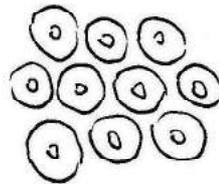
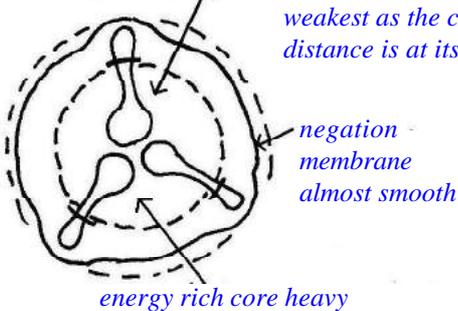
as the negation membrane smooths the atoms the atoms can move more readily against each other



LIQUID STATE

the smoothing surface allows the atoms to flow freely the atoms only being held together by gravimetric attraction but this is now at its weakest as the core perimeter distance is at its most expanded

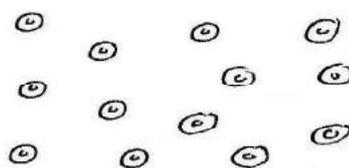
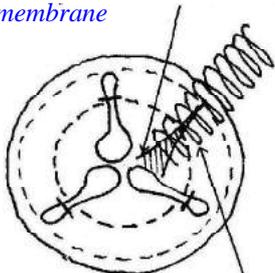
high energy core



critical state core to negatron ratio increases to the point where core graviton impulse drops below the negation membrane

GAS STATE

free from graviton bonds the negatron membrane expands reducing the core negation ratio a process that reduces the energy emission of the atom so it appears to cool



The high energy particle within an atoms core causes changes to the dynamics of the atom and its relationship to the atoms around it. When energy is deposited into the core the core expands absorbing the energy, this increases the core graviton field and reduces the surrounding negation field.

This process has two effects. - The first effect is that it changes the atoms relationship with its neighboring atoms because the increased core size will raise the gravimetric signature of the atom. When this imbalance is high enough the atom will become and exporter of energy and try to reduce its internal pressure by using energy nodes a previously described. If adjacent atoms are also trying to get rid of excess energy at a similar level the atom it can not export enough energy so the energy builds up within the atom and it gets hotter.

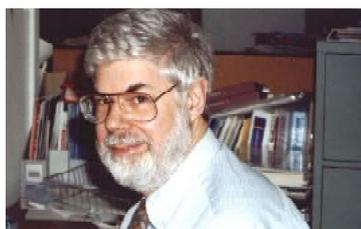
The second effect the high energy core has is to reduce the depth of the negation field, this is the distance between the core shell and the negation membrane. This measured in a ratio would normally be one to one, as the core expands this can become 5-4, 3-2, and upward. The effect of this is that the atom becomes less dynamically lumpy, its negation membrane becomes smoother, less able to lock into the lumpy exteriors of its neighbours.

The solid mass gradually becomes malleable, then plastic and as it absorbs more energy the core expands further, again reducing the core negation ratio, it eventually becomes liquid.

As more energy is absorbed the negation membrane expands beyond the point where the graviton link can have any effect, the link falls back into the core unable to connect with other atoms, the atoms then ultimately becomes a gas. The gas point of an atom sees a restabilisation where the negation membrane expands normalising the energy ratio. The internal gravity wave falls back below the negation membrane. If the absorption of energy were to continue un-dissipated beyond this point, the atom would explode.

END OF SUPPLEMENTARY B

The Author



I suppose this study started along time ago when I was a very small boy playing with a magnets. It was simple curiosity “How do magnets work”. What was this force pushing against each other when you put two north poles together, an invisible force but a very real one. I did not suddenly realise I had a life’s mission, yet somewhere at the back of my mind there was small box where I would store interesting nuggets of information.

It would take a long time to answer that small boys question. The cold war raged and men were going into space, there was the promise of free atomic energy and the discovery of more atoms than letters of the alphabet. I turned into a nerd, all my mates had girl friends, I had a rocket and a microscope.

I had not set out to produce a project such as this, its evolution has been strange and far from constant. Always however somewhere hiding away in the back of the mind was this small boy ready to pounce on any nugget of information relevant to his quest. Men stood on the moon, the cold war collapsed along with the Berlin Wall and probes were sent to all the planets in the solar system.

Then quite out the blue one day, that small box at the back of my mind opened, It was like a giant jigsaw and the picture began to emerge. It started to make sense.

That day was in 1979 and this is the fourth and I hope the last update. Where I think most of that little boys questions have been answered.

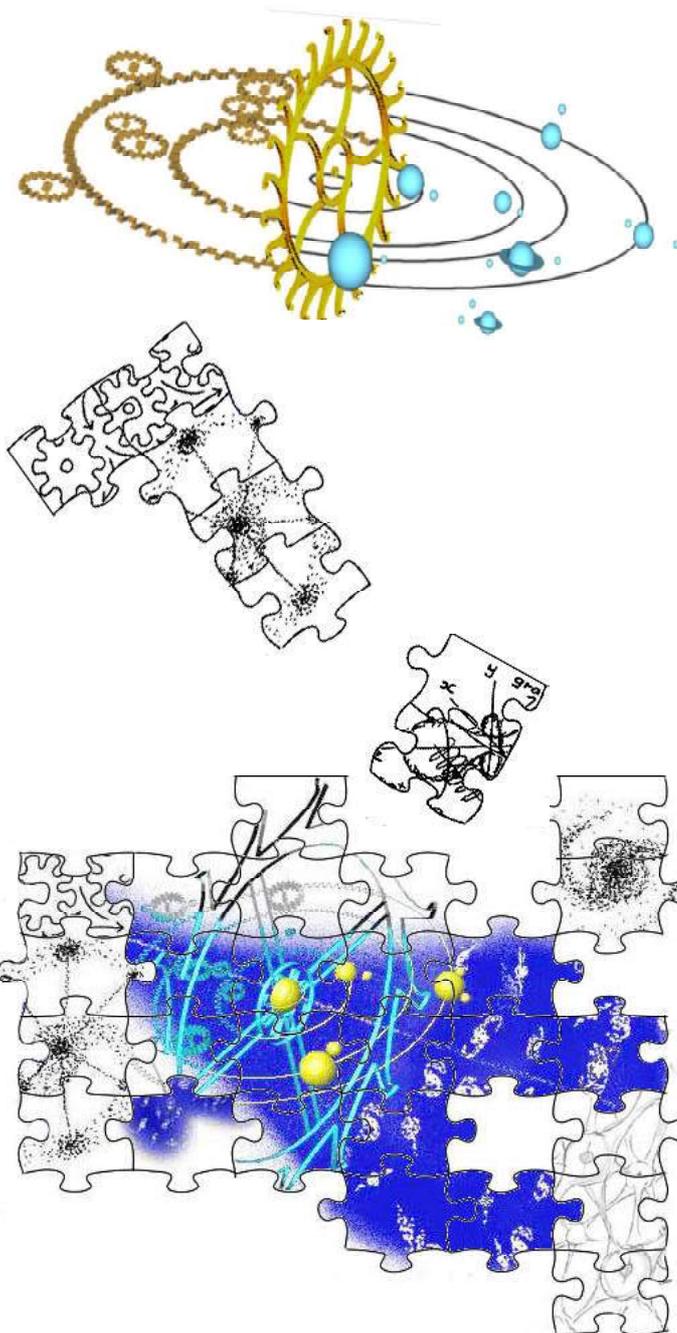
Anthony James Kemp. Jan 2016

CONTACT AND QUESTIONS

Questions and Contact with the author can be made through this website page :-

“ <https://sites.google.com/site/halosadmail/> ”

Where there an E-mail, link will be found to ask questions or make comments for reference. Note all the contact links go through a third party to filter out none relevant questions, spam or trolls etc.



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